

**FILED**

JUL 17 2015

**RICHARD W. WIEKING**  
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NATHAN HALL, ) No. C 15-1307 LHK (PR)  
Plaintiff, )  
vs. ) ORDER DISMISSING CASE  
ZANE THOMAS, ) WITH LEAVE TO AMEND  
Defendant. )

Plaintiff, a California state prisoner proceeding *pro se*, filed a civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff is granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis in a separate order. For the reasons stated below, the court dismisses the complaint with leave to amend.

## DISCUSSION

## A. Standard of Review

A federal court must conduct a preliminary screening in any case in which a prisoner seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). In its review, the court must identify any cognizable claims and dismiss any claims that are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1), (2). *Pro se* pleadings must, however, be liberally construed. *See* *Balistreri v.*

1     *Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1988).

2           To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential elements:  
 3       (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and (2) that  
 4       the alleged deprivation was committed by a person acting under the color of state law. *West v.*  
 5       *Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

6     B.     Plaintiff's Claims

7           According to the complaint, on November 5, 2013, defendant Zane Thomas, a San  
 8       Quentin State Prison employee, was proctoring a college test at the prison for Feather River  
 9       College. Thomas accused plaintiff of cheating on the test. Thomas reported plaintiff's cheating  
 10      to Feather River College Judicial Committee and also issued a serious Rules Violation Report  
 11      ("CDC 115"). Plaintiff was given a disciplinary hearing and ultimately found guilty of cheating.  
 12      However, the hearing officer reduced plaintiff's charge from a serious CDC 115 to an  
 13      administrative CDC 115. Plaintiff alleges that the prison has no authority to conduct a hearing  
 14      regarding education and testing, and that Thomas falsely accused plaintiff of cheating.

15           As currently pled, plaintiff's complaint fails to state a claim for relief. A prisoner has no  
 16      constitutionally guaranteed immunity from being falsely or wrongly accused of conduct which  
 17      may result in the deprivation of a protected liberty interest. *Sprouse v. Babcock*, 870 F.2d 450,  
 18      452 (8th Cir. 1989). As long as a prisoner is afforded procedural due process in the disciplinary  
 19      hearing, allegations of a fabricated charge fail to state a claim under Section 1983. *Hanrahan v.*  
 20      *Lane*, 747 F.2d 1137, 1140-41 (7th Cir. 1984). Plaintiff does not allege that he was deprived of a  
 21      protected liberty interest. Here, plaintiff's exhibits demonstrate that the discipline he received  
 22      for the administrative CDC 115 resulted in counseling and a reprimand. Thus, plaintiff's claim  
 23      is not actionable as a due process claim under *Sandin v. Conner*, 515 U.S. 472 (1995). See,  
 24      e.g., *Smith v. Mensinger*, 293 F.3d 641, 654 (3d Cir. 2002) (concluding that even if the charges  
 25      that led to disciplinary confinement were false, no claim was stated because the disciplinary  
 26      confinement imposed was too short to amount to an atypical and significant hardship under  
 27      *Sandin*). As currently pled, it is unclear what constitutional right plaintiff claims defendant  
 28      violated.

If plaintiff can do so in good faith, plaintiff may amend his complaint to allege that defendant deprived him of a constitutional right. Specifically, plaintiff must allege facts showing that defendant's actions both actually and proximately caused the deprivation of a federally protected right. *Lemire v. Cal. Dept. of Corrections & Rehabilitation*, 726 F.3d 1062, 1085 (9th Cir. 2013). Even at the pleading stage, “[a] plaintiff must allege facts, not simply conclusions, that show that an individual was personally involved in the deprivation of his civil rights.” *Barren v. Harrington*, 152 F.3d 1193, 1194 (9th Cir. 1998). Although the federal rules require brevity in pleading, a complaint must be sufficient to give the defendants “fair notice” of the claim and the “grounds upon which it rests.” *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 93 (2007) (citations omitted). “Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 553-56 (2007) (citations omitted).

### CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the court hereby orders as follows:

1. Plaintiff's complaint is DISMISSED with leave to amend.

2. If plaintiff can cure the pleading deficiencies described above, he shall file an AMENDED COMPLAINT within **thirty days** from the date this order is filed. The amended complaint must include the caption and civil case number used in this order (C 15-1307 LHK (PR)) and the words AMENDED COMPLAINT on the first page. The amended complaint must indicate which specific, named defendant(s) was involved in each cause of action, what each defendant did, what effect this had on plaintiff and what right plaintiff alleges was violated. Plaintiff may not incorporate material from the prior complaint by reference. If plaintiff files an amended complaint, he must allege, in good faith, facts - not merely conclusions of law - that demonstrate that he is entitled to relief under the applicable federal statutes. **Failure to file an amended complaint within thirty days and in accordance with this order will result in a finding that further leave to amend would be futile, and this action will be dismissed.**

3. Plaintiff is advised that an amended complaint supersedes the original complaint.

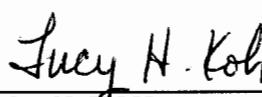
“[A] plaintiff waives all causes of action alleged in the original complaint which are not alleged

1 in the amended complaint.” *London v. Coopers & Lybrand*, 644 F.2d 811, 814 (9th Cir. 1981).  
2 Defendants not named in an amended complaint are no longer defendants. See *Ferdik v.*  
3 *Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992).

4 4. It is the plaintiff’s responsibility to prosecute this case. Plaintiff must keep the  
5 court informed of any change of address by filing a separate paper with the Clerk headed “Notice  
6 of Change of Address,” and must comply with the court’s orders in a timely fashion. Failure to  
7 do so may result in the dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute pursuant to Federal Rule  
8 of Civil Procedure 41(b).

9 IT IS SO ORDERED.

10 DATED: 7/16/2015

  
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LUCY H. KOH  
United States District Judge

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